

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Princeton Theological Seminary Library

THE
African Repository.

Vol. XLIII.] WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1867.

[No. 4.]

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT WARNER.

*Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives of
the Republic of Liberia :*

The expiration of another twelve months has brought around the period when it becomes my duty to lay before you a statement of the affairs of the Republic, and to recommend such measures as appear to me calculated to enhance the welfare of the nation. In discharging this duty I have to invite you to unite with me in rendering unfeigned thanks to our Heavenly Father for the blessings with which the past year has been crowned. The immunity we have enjoyed from those epidemic diseases which have been the scourge of other lands, the bountiful harvests that have blessed the labors of the husbandman, the peace that has prevailed, to a great extent, within our borders, are unmistakable marks of Divine favor; and for these mercies we should show ourselves grateful by pursuing such a course of conduct as will meet the approbation of the Almighty.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Our relations with foreign nations are satisfactory, with the exception of the North Western boundary dispute. This question, which has been pending for the last five years without having yet come to a solution, must be settled before it can be determined which of the two Governments—this or Her Britannic Majesty's—is responsible for the numerous atrocities which have been committed, as well as for those which are daily being committed by the natives in the territories in dispute. The predatory wars waged by the natives in those parts of the country against the peaceful natives living in close proximity to our settlement at Grand Cape Mount, and to the great detriment of that settlement; the vast amount of merchandise introduced from adjoining provinces without bringing a revenue to this Government; the open rebellion of the natives, instigated by unprincipled traders living within the territories claimed by this Government, are evils which are likely to continue for a long

time, and to affect most injuriously the interests of the Republic, unless this question of boundary be at once set at rest.

The finances of the Government have not been in such a condition as to allow us to occupy those windward territories with civilized settlements, or we might long since have availed ourselves of the surest method of confirming the claim which we have rightfully acquired by fair and honorable purchase.

On this subject the Government has renewed the correspondence which, two years ago, was broken off by the brief reply of the British Government to the last requisition of the Liberian Government. And it is to be hoped that the magnanimity and keen sense of justice of the British Government will allow the question to be put at rest speedily and amicably.

I have appointed Monsieur L. Carrance, Consul for this Republic, at Bordeaux, in France. I have also granted a commission to Senor Senmartity Brogues, as Liberian Consul at Barcelona and Madrid, in Spain. I felt particular gratification in making this latter appointment; and in a despatch from the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, we are assured that it was hailed by Her Catholic Majesty's Government as the forerunner of the establishment of friendly and commercial relations between the two countries.

During the year I have granted my Exequatur to Samuel F. McGill, Esq., Consul for Sweden and Norway; also to C. T. W. F. Jantzen, Esq., Consul for Hamburg, at Monrovia.

It is with feelings of inexpressible sorrow that I have to announce to you the death of Abraham Hanson, Esq., late United States Commissioner and Consul General, which occurred in the month of July last, at the Legation in Monrovia. The death of Mr. Hanson cast a deep gloom over our community. Never has a foreign functionary stood higher in the estimation of a people than Mr. Hanson did in that of the Liberian, nor succeeded in establishing a better understanding than that which subsisted between Mr. Hanson and the Government to which he was accredited. As a gentleman of Christian character, of kind and benevolent disposition, endearing himself to all who knew him, and as a liberal minded public functionary, Mr. Hanson justly merited every mark of respect shown to him, and his memory claims a prominent place in the affections of this people.

To fill the office made vacant by the death of Mr. Hanson, the Government of the United States has appointed William A. Johnson, Esq., Vice Consul General at Monrovia; and I have accorded to him my Exequatur.

The Government has been invited to participate in the International Exhibition to be held in Paris during the next year. It will be to me a matter of profound regret if, from any

consideration, the Government should be compelled to decline the friendly offer. Such exhibitions tend, to a great extent, to bring into notice the products and commodities of different countries; and considering the limited commerce of Liberia notwithstanding her vast but undeveloped resources, we should put forth a vigorous effort to improve the opportunity now afforded the country of exhibiting to the world its rich products.

In the latter part of 1864 we made application to the Government of the United States for the purchase of a gun-boat. The application was generously responded to, and the sale of a vessel on very liberal terms was provided for.

A Treaty of Amity and Commerce has recently been negotiated between this Republic and the Empire of Austria, which I will lay before the Senate for ratification.

THE MAILS.—The Postal Convention between this Government and that of Great Britain continues in operation. Recent arrangements provide that the steamers bearing the monthly mails shall touch at Monrovia as well as Cape Palmas. This gives us increased facilities for communicating with foreign countries. But in order to have regular intercourse between our settlements, and to prevent those serious delays which too often occur in the operations of the Government from want of mail carriage, it is necessary that you provide some sure and economical means for conveying the mails to and from the different settlements along the Coast.

INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL.—A proposition has been made to this Government by a wealthy and influential gentleman in France, to establish in this city, under the patronage of our Government, an International Hospital. He petitions for a grant of land suitable for this benevolent object and a small appropriation to assist in the enterprise. I hope you will take this subject under favorable consideration. The seaport towns all over the civilized world could not give a stronger expression of their appreciation of the severe toil and abundant services of seamen than by erecting buildings in their respective localities for their accommodation, when distressed either from shipwreck, sickness, or other causes. Travellers, also, to this Coast, would experience an inexpressible feeling of relief from a knowledge that such an asylum existed for their reception when assailed or wasted by the diseases of the climate.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE.—It is necessary that vigorous measures be adopted and executed in order to enhance the public revenue. It is true there is in the paper currency a marked improvement which tends greatly to the advantage of the citizens generally, but it cannot be of material benefit to the Government, unless the receipts of the Treasury constantly

exceed or at least equal the expenditures it may be necessary to make to carry on the Government. While I admit that all unnecessary expenditures should be abolished, I am not inclined to favor the opinion that the expenses generally of the Government are a waste, because they make no return in kind for the capital invested. The citizens need protection in the prosecution of their various interests, and this the Government should not only have the ability to give, but its ability should be so fully known and seen as to render it unnecessary, except in extraordinary cases, to put it to the test.

THE NATIVE TRIBES.—I have for a long time thought that the native tribes residing within the near jurisdiction of the Republic could be brought into closer relationship with us by being required to contribute to the support of the Government, and by being allowed such a representation in our national council as will easily commend itself to their comprehension. Such a measure inaugurated among these will induce those tribes more remote to seek to sustain similar relations to us. No desire to exterminate these people and aggrandize their territory brought us here. They are our brethren, deluded though they often appear, and our Constitution expressly declares that their improvement is a cherished object of this Government. The government, then, being for mutual advantage, is one that calls for mutual support. The aborigines should assist in the great work we have to perform. Like the civilized population, they should give something in return for the protection and redress which our courts always, and our armies often, are required to render them. And I doubt not that many of them are now willing to assist; and when they shall have been convinced that the civilization of which the Republic is the nucleus, must spread far and wide over this continent, enlightening and refining its inhabitants, and raising them in the scale of being—that it is a work designed by the Almighty Himself, and cannot be stayed, I am sure they will become willing coadjutors.

I therefore recommend that the discretionary powers given to the Executive, in the fifth section of an act regulating Taxes and Licenses, passed by the Legislature in 1858, to require our aborigines to contribute to the support of the Government in such a manner as he shall deem best, be made a positive law to be enforced in common with other revenue laws. There are in these forests men of royal blood, and of minds susceptible of the most exalted ideas of systematic and well-balanced government; and by a proper appreciation of them, they could be made to sustain to us a much nearer and dearer relation than that of being mere contributors to our treasury.

PASSPORTS.—I have also to suggest that for each passport

issued by the Secretary of State, a fee of two dollars be charged, to go into the Treasury; that said passport be issued only on the presentation of the Treasurer's receipt acknowledging the payment of the fee; and that the receipts be passed quarterly from the Department of State to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Our passport law needs other important amendments. At all times and under all circumstances, the present law allows persons of all characters to obtain passports, simply by giving ten days notice of their intention to leave the Republic and paying a fee of fifty cents for each passport. Taking advantage of these easy circumstances under which they can leave the Republic, many of a wilfully thriftless class, whether long in the country or recent comers to it, go to foreign countries only to find the obstacles to be surmounted by indolent persons more numerous than they are in Liberia. In a short time they become reduced to extremities in the communities they enter. Did they break off their allegiance to the Government of this Republic, we should be saved all further concern about them; but to avoid the duties and responsibilities of citizens of the new State to which they may have gone, they retain their passports and their allegiance, and in this way, to say the least of it, occasion this Government considerable anxiety, as it is often called upon to relieve its destitute citizens.

PATENTS.—The Patent law in force in the Republic should be so amended as to require every person filing a *caveat* in the Patent Office to pay a small fee for the privilege thus secured to him.

PAY OF MEMBERS.—I am fully aware that most men in the public service are already required to make some sacrifice; still they should always set examples of patriotism in order that the citizens generally may be induced to second their efforts the more cheerfully. In this connection, I have again to propose to you a recommendation made during the session of '64—that each member of the Legislature receive for his services a salary, not to exceed the amount to which he would be entitled for a session of a moderate length, at a reasonable pay per diem.

LICENSE FEES.—I have often considered that in the administration of the affairs of a nation, justice requires that burdens imposed should be borne equally by the citizens, or in proportion to each man's ability. In our system of licenses, this principle does not operate. There are only three classes of citizens—merchants, lawyers, and auctioneers—who pay a license fee for being allowed to follow their various vocations. It is not clear to my mind upon what principle certain classes of our citizens are taxed for procuring a livelihood, while others

are exempt. I have on a previous occasion spoken of the propriety of requiring persons following other trades or professions to pay a reasonable license fee, and I would again bring this subject to your notice.

MANUFACTURE OF ARDENT SPIRITS.—There is pursued in the country an occupation which, to say the least of it, brings no good either to proprietors or customers. I refer to the distilling of ardent spirits. We are, it is true, under a free government, with a liberal constitution; and while total prohibition may appear to some as an invasion of the rights of citizens, yet I cannot see upon what principle of political economy or justice the trade in distilling ardent spirits has been encumbered with the lightest tax, while wholesome, unobjectionable occupations pay to support a Government which knows that its people are demoralized, and shuts its eyes upon the fact. Each still erected or in operation in the Republic should pay a tax proportioned to the capacity in gallons of the said still.

It would be very far from fulfilling our mission to this country that we continue to demoralize the Natives by the abundant sale to them of ardent spirits. It seems clear to my mind that, as in the case of individuals, God holds men responsible for thus putting into the hands of their fellows materials capable of so much harm, inciting them to rapine, murder and war. So, in our case, as a nation, God will not hold us guiltless of this sin which we have been committing to the destruction of our heathen brethren, as well as ourselves; and surely their blood will He require at our hands, and will hold us chargeable for the evils which these tribes commit under the influence of this destructive drink.

The manufacture of ardent spirits and the traffic in them by other civilized countries should not be argued by us in justification of the Republic of Liberia engaging in the same thing. The prosperity of those other countries might have been much more abundant and abiding, and there would have been committed in them a less number of murders, had there been in them a total absence of ardent spirits. And may not the secret of the slow progress we are making, compared with the great advantages we have of a fertile soil, a uniformly favorable climate, and the enormous percentage of the yield of our crops, and the evanescent character which the accumulations we make from time to time assume, be attributed to the sin of manufacturing and selling rum? Ardent spirits had much to do with the kidnapping and forcing of our forefathers from their ancient homes to a land of slavery. It caused the opening in that land of many premature graves, which closed over the mangled bodies and broken hearts of the victims of

American bondage. We may not hope to escape similar misfortunes and evils if we persist in manufacturing and selling ardent spirits.

Besides this, the ease with which these natives procure fire-arms and ammunition, increases the hostilities and protracts those bloody struggles in which they engage, but which it is our duty to check. The Government of Liberia is the guardian of the tribes which have placed themselves under its jurisdiction; and we should advise, admonish and gently coerce them into that subjection to law and order which they sometimes appear reluctant to yield. And when our civilized communities so far forget their duty to these heathen as to place in their hands the instruments of death—encouraging them to lawless and murderous acts, they too should be restrained by law. I have therefore to recommend the placing of a high duty on the importation of fire-arms, powder, and ardent spirits. These articles are by no means essential to the traffic of the country.

INTERCOURSE WITH THE NATIVES.—There is no subject which more affects the interests of this Government than that of the tribes by whom we are surrounded. It must be admitted that the relation we sustain to these aborigines is very different from that held by any other civilized people to the natives of a barbarous country which they have entered. We often find the circumstances attendant on this relation exceedingly embarrassing. These people are our brethren, and yet we sometimes find them in antagonism to us. And then, again, in their own case, another and very important difficulty arises from the fact that there are chiefs under our jurisdiction who have laws, which we find it difficult to abrogate at once, conflicting with our statutes; thus keeping their subjects in constant dread of violating our laws on the one hand, and incurring the penalty of their own code on the other.

I have already referred to the propriety of making these tribes understand the necessity of contributing to the maintenance of this Government; and I have now to suggest that there be some restriction placed on the intercourse of the civilized settlers with the natives, defining how far that intercourse shall extend, and when and for what purposes it shall be allowed. Many disturbances, and during the present year several of a serious nature, have arisen, resulting from that unlimited intercourse with the natives, which has been continued for years by persons ostensibly engaged in trade, who have gone among these tribes to the demoralizing of themselves and to the great disprofit of the natives.

I am of opinion that persons going among the aborigines to reside should be made to show that they are engaged in some

lawful and necessary enterprise, and to give bond and security, to be renewed from time to time, for their conforming to law and conserving the public peace, and whenever it might appear that such persons are no longer prosecuting lawful business with the natives, they should be required to withdraw from them; and for being allowed to prosecute trade among the natives they should obtain a license, for which they ought to pay a tax proportionate to the amount of capital invested in such native trade.

PRINCE BOYER.—I have to inform you that in the month of June last, Prince Boyer of Tradetown, seized and detained the Hon. J. M. Horace, at said place. By this act of Boyer the Government was placed in a serious dilemma. To have attempted to force the exasperated chief while Mr. Horace was in his power, would have endangered the life of the latter; and the conditions proposed by Boyer on which his prisoner could be released, were such as the Government could not accede to and maintain its dignity and preserve the majesty of our laws.

The Government sent a note to Boyer requiring him to set Mr. Horace at liberty. Mr. Horace has been released. Boyer, however, gives the following ground of grievance: 1st. That an annuity promised him in 1849, and fixed by law, has not been regularly paid him; 2d. That after he had become reconciled to the Port of Entry law, the domestic trade was interdicted to him simply because it was rumored by his native enemies that he was contemplating a descent upon the settlements in Grand Bassa County; 3d. That his confession of repentance for the wrong he had done, by refusing, when commanded to do so, to surrender the goods of foreigners detained by him, were spurned by the Legislature; 4th. That his officers, while on a peaceful mission to the Government, were detained at Grand Bassa and stripped of their insignia; 5th. That a present which he sent to the Government as an assurance of peace was seized at Bassa; 6th. That the passage of the law interdicting the domestic trade seemed to be a last resort to crush him; 7th. That Senator Horace, by coming within the territory interdicted, violated the law which he himself assisted to make, and that he, Boyer, under the circumstances, could not but act according to the natural impulse of a man. He has written to the Government earnestly imploring a removal of the interdict.

On the other hand, it is clear that the tribes within our jurisdiction have no right to indulge in the spirit of reprisals which they manifest either towards ourselves or each other. When they have complaints against the laws or any proceedings of the Government, they should set forth their grievances in a proper manner. And no men know better the force and

virtue of law than some of the powerful chiefs who preside over these tribes. Neither Boyer nor any other chief has any right to execute our laws, or to set up his authority against the majesty of the Republic.

But these chiefs and their subjects have, undoubtedly, certain rights, both natural and political, which should be highly respected by this Government and people. And when this is done, and the natives are not provoked by us to the commission of lawless deeds, or instigated by dishonorable foreigners to insubordination, there will subsist between us and them a permanent good understanding and the greatest cordiality of feeling.

MURDER AT SETTRA KROO.—Sometime in the month of October last, one James Douglas, of Greenville, Sinou, was wantonly murdered at Settra Kroo, by a native of that place. Immediately after intelligence of the tragical affair reached the Government, I sent down to Sinou a proclamation interdicting all intercourse with Settra Kroo until such time as satisfaction should be given for the murder committed. By the vessel bringing the legislators to this city, I received a communication from the King and headmen of Settra Kroo, assuring the Government that the murderer shall be delivered up to justice as soon as he can be placed in the hands of the Nanna Kroo natives.

SEIZURE FOR VIOLATING REVENUE LAW.—Presuming upon another illustration of the might of the British naval force on this Coast over the just rights of the Republic, one J. M. Harris, a subject of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, who has for some time kept a trading establishment at Solyma contrary to the laws of the Republic, arrogantly sent, a few weeks ago, his vessel into the little Cape Mount river to prosecute a trade with the aborigines of that place, as if to see how far and with how much impunity he could contravene the laws of the Republic. It will be remembered that this vessel is one of the two that were brought into this port from Solyma by the gunboat Quail, in 1860, to be tried for trading at that place contrary to our revenue laws, but were forcibly taken out of our harbor by Her Britannic Majesty's cruiser "Torch." The vessel having been seized by order of the Government has been brought to this port, and now lies in the river awaiting the investigation of her case by the proper authorities.

PROPOSAL FOR A BANK.—In connection with the subject of Finance, I have further to inform you that the plan proposed by Messrs. McFarlan & Co., of London, for transacting financial business for this Government, and which was adopted by you at your last session, has not been acted upon by that firm; they preferring to operate on a totally different basis, merging

their proposal into the plan of a bank, of which the details will be duly laid before you.

CODIFICATION OF THE LAWS.—The revision and compilation of our statute laws, which are at present in such inconvenient publications, require your authorization. I have to solicit an appropriation for this object.

EDUCATION.—During the year, Liberia College has continued in operation. The Preparatory Department, under the care of Mr. H. R. W. Johnson, has given the greatest satisfaction in the training of its scholars.

In connection with this I am happy to inform you, that we have intelligence from the United States of a growing and active spirit of emigration to Africa among the blacks. In a week or two some five or six hundred will probably be landed on our shores. The Attorney General of this Republic, now on his way home, made an interesting tour, during the last summer, over a portion of the Western States; and he assures us that, from what he has witnessed among the blacks with whom he came into contact, a steady stream of emigration has just begun. We are doubtless all glad to receive such intelligence. But the question that occurs to every thoughtful mind is, can Liberia, with her feeble institutions, take up and absorb safely this influx of our down-trodden brethren, unaccustomed as they are to the duties and responsibilities of building up new States? I answer, without hesitation, that we can. But it becomes us, as Legislators and executors of law, to make provisions to guard and perpetuate more effectually the liberties of our country. And among the provisions necessary, a most important and, indeed, indispensable one, is the establishment of an efficient common school system. We have in our statute books many laws referring to common schools, but they need revision and consolidation. Depend upon it, unless this matter is attended to, our free institutions will be in danger. Let knowledge be generally diffused, and we need not fear the debates and discussions which periodically take place among us as to our political affairs.

But the diffusion of education among us will, for some time, be dependent chiefly upon Legislative action in the establishment and maintenance, throughout the country, of common schools. The Government must here, as in other countries, take this subject into its hands—a subject which, to my mind, involves the whole matter of what is generally termed popular education, comprising not only schools established by the Government, but also mission schools in our townships or within our jurisdiction.

SYSTEM OF COMMON SCHOOLS.—By having the education of the people under some system—I mean something like the fol-

lowing—so as always to keep the subject of education prominently before the people :

1. Let the different counties be divided into school districts, and let the people in those districts be taxed to provide school-houses and help to support the schools—the Government furnishing a certain amount.

2. Let a Secretary of Education be appointed, to regulate the educational interests of the country, in connection, if thought advisable, with a committee of Council. All appointments of instructors to common schools to be made by the Secretary, with the advice of the Council ; and no teacher to be appointed without a certificate of capability from recognized examiners, *i. e.*, any of the Professors in Liberia College or any other well-known instructor.

3. School teachers to be examined twice a year by the Secretary of Education or his deputy.

4. Provision to be made for schools for girls, in which, besides mere book learning, they may be taught domestic economy and general habits of industry. This is a sore and pressing need of Liberia.

5. Children of the aborigines in our settlements and their neighborhood to have the same rights to education as emigrants ; and the Government to have the right to establish schools in purely heathen districts.

Our brethren who flee from the United States to this country for freedom find, on arriving here, a large and superabundant freedom ; but they lose the advantages of enlarged education afforded them in their native country—advantages which, since the war, have been increasing in various parts of the United States. It is therefore meet and proper that in a system of common schools, such as I have just referred to, efficiently established, they should find some compensation for the sacrifices they have voluntarily made.

PENSION RECOMMENDED.—Before closing this statement, I would request for Jonas Carey, a stated pension during his lifetime. He is one of the only three male pioneers of Liberia surviving, and connecting the present with the past. He took part in the memorable battle of Dec. 1, 1822, on the issue of which depended the question whether Christian civilization should be established on this Coast by black colonists from America or not. He is now aged and feeble, and deserves whatever aid or patronage the Government can render him.

CONCLUSION.—And now, in conclusion, I beg to assure you of the cordiality and cheerfulness with which I will co-operate with you in any measure for the promotion of the public weal. In all your deliberations, fail not to keep steadily before your mind the great object we should all have in view, viz—the

vindication, upbuilding and honor of the negro race, and the opening up of this great continent to civilization and religion. Keeping this elevated and glorious aim always before you, your labors will be considerably lightened, and harmony, peace and fraternal feelings will mark your whole intercourse during the session.

D. B. WARNER.

MONROVIA, *December 6, 1866.*

EXAMINATION AT CAPE PALMAS.

God's purposes toward this benighted race are gradually ripening, and no longer is it content to remain wedded to that state of darkness, ignorance and superstition which has been its portion for ages. No longer can satirists conscientiously mock and anticipate failure on the part of missionaries, who are willing to devote life, talent and energy to enlighten a benighted people; for they themselves now stretch forth their hands in supplication to God. The field is ready, waiting for laborers who will willingly launch forth in that greatest of enterprises—the gathering of souls into the fold of Christ. Who, therefore, loving His Master, and desiring to build up His kingdom so that soon He may come and reign over His people, could be indifferent toward the interesting work carried on, on this Coast?

I have been permitted to attend all the examinations, and truly happy am I to say, that the first and prime impression made upon my mind by all is, though the laborers are few in number, God still stands at the side of His people to encourage them.

The examinations have been particularly interesting, and have reflected much credit both on teachers and scholars. The readiness with which the children made their recitations, and the manner in which they acquitted themselves in other exercises, would have done honor to children brought up in the midst of civilization and enlightenment, much more to poor Africans. They have truly given evidence of a happy future. Nothing could be more encouraging to the friends of Africa, that to hear a young African who was brought a few years ago from the interior, stand up and relate the circumstances connected with his being taken from his people and placed in one of the native mission schools, declare his gratitude and approbation for the measure thus taken to civilize and educate him, and avow his determination to learn as much as he can, so that by and by, he may be able to return to his country; taking with him not only secular knowledge, but that also which is able to make wise unto salvation.—*Caralla (Liberia) Messenger.*

• TABLE OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Number.	Names of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	Texas.	Ind. Territory.	Barbados.	Total.	Total by Years.	
67	Mary Wilkes...	Jan., '47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	24	1	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	51
68	Liberia Packet	Sept., '47	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	
69	Nehemi'h Rich	Jan., '48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	23	35	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	
70	Amazon	Feb., '48	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
71	Liberia Packet	April, '48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
72	Col. Howard...	May, '48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
73	Liberia Packet	Sept., '48	4	...	1	...	15	8	2	1	31	441
74	Laura	Jan., '49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
75	Liberia Packet	Feb., '49	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	46	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
76	Clinto'a Wright	April, '49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
77	Huma	May, '49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
78	Liberia Packet	Aug., '49	1	2	...	11	14	422
79	Liberia Packet	Jan., '50	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	69	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
80	Chieftain	Feb., '50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
81	D. C. Foster	Mar., '50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	35	19	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
82	Liberia Packet	July, '50	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	37	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
83	Edgar	Oct., '50	...	...	...	1	9	8	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
84	Liberia Packet	Dec., '50	2	3	6	3	9	15	38	505
85	Alida	Feb., '51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	56	18	42	...	8	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
86	Sea Mew	Mar., '51	15	

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Number.	Names of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	Texas.	Ind. Territory.	Barbados.	Total.	Total by Years.
144	Edith Rose....	Mar., '66						4						262	194				144												4	
145	Colconda.....	Nov., '66																													600	
146	Edith Rose....	Dec., '66						14																							14	
147	Forest Oak....	Dec., '66	3																												3	
	Totals.....		63	36	55	295	77	337	9	580	109	373	1371	722	1341	105	551	309	870	675	56	83	65	83	1	5	7	16	9	346		621
																																11,909

RECAPITULATION.

Massachusetts.....	63	Kentucky.....	675	"Freedmen".....	753
Rhode Island.....	36	Ohio.....	56	From Barbados, W. I.....	346
Connecticut.....	55	Indiana.....	83	Unknown.....	68
New York.....	295	Illinois.....	65	Total.....	11,909
New Jersey.....	77	Missouri.....	83	The Maryland State Coloniza-	
Pennsylvania.....	337	Michigan.....	1	tion Society has settled at	
Delaware.....	9	Iowa.....	5	"Maryland in Liberia".....	
Maryland.....	580	Wisconsin.....	7	Total.....	
District of Columbia.....	109	Texas.....	16	13,136	
Virginia.....	3,733	Indian Territory.....	9	NOTE.—The number of Recaptured	
North Carolina.....	1,371	Barbados.....	346	Africans sent to Liberia by the Gov-	
South Carolina.....	722	Total.....	11,909	ernment of the United States—not	
Georgia.....	1,341	Born free.....	4,541	embraced in the foregoing table—	
Alabama.....	105	Purchased their freedom.....	344	5,722.	
Mississippi.....	551	Emancipated to go to Liberia..	5,957		
Louisiana.....	309				
Tennessee.....	870				

COST OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The following table will show the Annual Receipts of the American Colonization Society during the fifty years of its existence:

Years.	Receipts.	Years.	Receipts.
1817-9	\$14,031 50	1853	82,458 25
1820-2	5,627 66	1854	65,433 93
1823	4,758 22	1855	55,276 89
1824	4,379 89	1856	81,384 41
1825	10,125 85	1857	97,384 84
1826	14,779 24	1858	61,820 19
1827	13,294 94	1859	160,303 23
1828	13,458 17	1860	104,546 92
1829	20,295 61	1861	75,470 74
1830	26,683 41	1862	46,208 46
1831	32,101 58	1863	50,900 36
1832	43,065 08	1864	79,454 70
1833	37,242 46	1865	23,633 37
1834	22,984 30	1866	59,375 14
1835	36,661 49		
1836	33,096 88		\$2,141,507 77
1837	25,558 14		
1838	10,947 41	The Maryland State So-	
1839	51,498 36	ciety, since its organiza-	
1840	56,985 62	tion, received.....	\$309,759 33
1841	42,443 68	The New York State So-	
1842	32,898 88	ciety, and Pennsylvania	
1843	36,093 94	Society, during their in-	
1844	33,640 39	dependent condition, re-	
1845	56,458 60	ceived.....	95,640 00.
1846	39,900 03	The Mississippi Society,	
1847	29,472 84	during its independent	
1848	49,845 91	operations, received...	12,000 00
1849	50,332 84		
1850	64,973 71	Making a total to Janu-	
1851	97,443 77	ary 1, 1867.....	\$2,558,907 10
1852	86,775 74		

"SQUIRE" NORFLEET, OF MONROVIA.

A Monrovia correspondent of the *Repository and Messenger* of Canandaigua, New York, thus graphically sketches one of the popular characters of that city:

While speaking of the Legislative body, I intended to give you some account of that department thereof, called the "third house" or the "lobby." This body seems to have a very conspicuous place in the legislative department of all free Governments. Like England and America, Liberia also has her "third house." By unanimous consent, this body usually assembled at a particular place, to discuss the merits of the meas-

ures pending before the other two houses. It was usually composed of Senators, members of the lower House, lawyers, doctors, clergymen, learned professors, teachers, merchants, farmers, mechanics, and common laborers. This mixed crowd assembled daily, Sundays excepted, under the capacious dining and hospitable roof of "Squire Norfleet," who, by common consent, seemed to act as chairman of said meetings. The squire seemed to *fill the chair* (!) and preside with great dignity, and also to preserve perfect order during the stormy debate. In this body, all were upon terms of perfect equality, and were allowed to express their sentiments upon all subjects with perfect freedom.

The debates in the "third house" were often very amusing as well as instructive. When this body adjourned, the constituent elements of which it was composed usually scattered in all directions. Some to discuss the merits of the contents of the well spread table of Squire Norfleet (the squire keeps a public house,) others to pursue their various occupations, until it was time for "the lobby" to meet again. This august body usually assembled three times every day; in the morning before the assembling of the Legislature, at noon, and in the evening. Among the most prominent and conspicuous members of the "third house," was its presiding officer—Squire Norfleet.

It may not be out of place here to give a brief history of the "squire." He was born in Virginia, in the vicinity of Suffolk, now made famous by the events that transpired there during the late civil war in America. He was born and brought up a slave in one of the first families in that neighborhood. His master's name was Norfleet, from whom he derives his own name. The "squire" remained a slave until over forty years old, when, having purchased his own freedom, and the liberty of some of his relatives, for which he gave three thousand dollars, he concluded to come to Liberia. This money he saved from what he earned by working at night after he had fulfilled his daily task.

The "squire" has been in Liberia a little over ten years. Need I say he has met with unbounded success? Such a man will succeed anywhere! The "squire" keeps a public house, a store, is a city magistrate, has a fine farm, is now building a large brick house, and also a boat for the coastwise trade. The "squire" is a good natured, fat man, about five feet seven, weighs about two hundred, and is really a *corpulent body*, if not "a body corporate" and a "body politic!" He is benevolent, kind, and hospitable. I need not add that such a man is popular everywhere. Possessing these noble traits of character, his influence is very great among all classes.

FRENCH EXPLORATION IN AFRICA.

The French Government seem determined, if possible, to make its colony in Senegal the seat of an extensive commerce with the interior. A Paris correspondent of the London News says :

On the North Coast, from Morocco to Egypt, the traces of extinct but not forgotten civilization to be followed ; in the interior, those unknown highlands of whose productions and population we even now have only a faint idea. But in the list of those whose love of science or adventure has carried them into the inhospitable desert, there are found comparatively few French names. Yet France has a colony in Senegal, which has always been the object of more interest than most of her other colonies, but which as yet, notwithstanding the possession of Algeria, which might naturally have led to a greater display of enterprise, it has done nothing to repay the mother country for the sacrifices it has cost. Now, however, the French Government has determined to make it, if possible, the seat of an extensive commerce with the interior, and of late years Frenchmen have been encouraged to explore the countries lying further inwards, which are destined to become one day, if the plans of Government be successful, the tributaries of French trade.

Two of these explorers, Lieutenant Maye and M. Quintin, surgeon of the Imperial Marine, have recently returned from a three years' journey, the object of which was to visit the so-called prophet Hadj Omar El Agui, with whom the French Government has a treaty of friendship. They reached the town of Segou, on the Upper Niger, but here their progress was arrested by a son of the prophet, who has established his authority in this place. Here they were detained for two years, unable either to advance or to return, but not exposed to other hardships than the climate and the want of all the necessaries of civilized life. These years were well spent, for during this time they formed extensive collections, which, when at last the Emir of Segou allowed them to depart, they were fortunate enough to be able to bring with them. They were presented to the Geographical Society at its recent meeting, and gave an interesting account of their expedition.

At the same meeting a subscription was opened for the modest sum of £600, to enable a young sub-lieutenant, M. Le Saint, to attempt the exploration of Central Africa, commencing at Khartoum. He is a pupil of M. Antoine d' Abbadie, the well-known Abyssinian traveller and polemist.

NATIVES OF THE NILE REGION.

Sir Samuel W. Baker gave at a late meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, some reminiscences of his travels in Africa, with an especial bearing on the future of the native races. He believed that at some period of the future—man would rise from the dust to something more than the level of the brute. His travels had led him to the conclusion that man in his wild state was influenced very greatly by the features and character of the country which he inhabited. Generally, the wild man's only impulse was to fill his belly to-day, and to leave it empty for to-morrow. If a beast, therefore, was killed, as far as possible, it would all be eaten in one day. On one occasion, in the course of forty-five days' sail through marshes, his party came upon a parcel of natives exactly the color of slate pencils, and even thinner, who seemed in a state of all but starvation. They looked more like gnats of the river than human beings; and he was glad when, having given them all they could spare, they got away again, for these natives would otherwise have stayed by them till they had eaten everything belonging to them. As soon as they had reached the end of the marshes and came to *terra firma*, they met with natives superior to those he had spoken of. They possessed the art of smelting iron, and although having only a stone for an anvil, another for a hammer, and a cleft stick for a pair of tongs, he had seen a rude shirt of mail, 9 in. by 6 in., made for the chief by a native blacksmith. So far there were evidences of capacity among the negroes.

Sir S. W. Baker declared that at one of the furthest points to which he had penetrated, he found traces of commercial enterprise at one time existing, though terminated a long while ago, as he understood, because some white men of the company had been put to death; Arabs, and all persons not actually black, being called "white men" in Africa. From various details which he had been able to gather, he inferred that these traders must have been Arabs from the coast of Zanzibar; and as the rate of progress in the East was so infinitesimal, it was quite possible that trading from the same direction and conducted on similar principles existed thousands of years ago, and that Ptolemy had obtained from some of the traders from the Zanzibar coast his information that the Nile was fed by two large lakes in the interior of Africa.

FIBRES.—CHINA GRASS.

The result of inquiries we have been making for some time past in Western Africa is that important species of *Nettle* exist almost everywhere in abundance; and, as might be expected

in such climates, that they are of fine size and quality even in their wild state. But, like almost all other plants, they may be very greatly improved by cultivation; indeed, to make them what they ought to be for the best manufacturing purposes (which means fibre that will bring the highest price) cultivation is indispensable. The importance of this discovery, that these nettles are indigenous in Western Africa, ought to be very great. *China Grass* fetches a high price in British markets. The *Rhea* from which it is derived, being a native of West Africa, may be easily cultivated there; the cultivation and preparation do not require any very exhausting amount of labor, and three or four crops a-year may, we are told, be obtained. Here, then, we have an article that by demand and encouragement on the part of merchants, and the efforts of the civilized Africans, traders and others, along the coast, may be made not less important to the progress of legitimate commerce in Africa than palm oil has been; while its production will be a great civilizing step in advance of the palm oil culture and preparation.

It is rather remarkable that while we have been prosecuting our inquiries during some months past as to the capabilities of Western Africa for producing and supplying the British market with this much-desired and valuable fibre, the planters in the South-East African colony of Natal, which has made such rapid strides in industry and wealth, should also have been inquiring into and experimenting upon the production of it there. They seem to have been suddenly awakened to a sense of its great importance. Although the planter there will labor under the great disadvantage of *frosts*, which will retard sowing or risk the loss of the crop, we feel little doubt that, under the temptation of the high prices paid in Europe for *China Grass*, the cultivation will be attempted. But in Western Africa there are no injurious frosts. That region possesses all the peculiarities of climate most favorable to the production of these nettles, and consequently of fibre, of the best quality. We therefore entreat our friends to give this matter their immediate and earnest attention; and should the result, after a few years, be a large commerce in this article along the West African Coast, we shall have reason to thank God that He has honored us by making our efforts instrumental in aiding the progress of that Christian civilization which we so ardently desire for Africa.—*The African Times*.

WEST AFRICAN TRADE.

Africa is capable of producing, in almost unlimited quantity, every tropical commodity that Europe or America can desire.

An intensely commercial spirit prevails over the whole continent.

THE AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, at their semi-annual meeting held in London, December 4, declared a dividend of 8s. per share, free of income tax, for the half year ending October 31, 1866.

At the annual meeting of THE COMPANY OF AFRICAN MERCHANTS, held in London on the 12th of February, a dividend was declared of 4s. 6d. per share for the six months ending December 31, which, with 2s. 6d. per share paid in July last, makes 7s. per share for the year 1866. The shares are £3 paid. The yearly dividend is, therefore, at the rate of 11½ per cent. per annum.

A Monrovia correspondent of the New York Evening Post, thus describes the commercial activity of Liberia:

Eight vessels have been built here, five within a year—averaging twenty tons burthen. These have been built in our own ship-yards, by our own citizen ship builders. Besides these, twelve boats of the size of large whale-boats have been built or purchased from foreigners, and ply between different trading points, purchasing palm oil. In addition to these, one or two small crafts have been purchased abroad; orders for two more are soon to be met, and five more are now building.

During the last few months the Liberian traders and merchants have shipped larger quantities of palm oil than ever before in the same period. A few items will serve to show the progress which is making in this line. A friend informs me that he saw shipped at Palmas, in the mail steamer for Liverpool, one hundred and two casks of palm oil; and, a few days afterwards, in another steamer, one hundred and four casks were shipped from Grand Bassa.

A like increase in the number of country cloths shipped from our ports is noticeable. This trade is mostly confined to Mesurado county, and consequently the cloths are brought in larger numbers to Monrovia than any other place. One merchant in this town received no less than 1,170 within twenty days. They are generally about six feet in length; but some are of an extraordinary size and very beautiful; one of my neighbors has one 22 feet long and 10 feet wide, weighing 13½ pounds.

Goods in abundance from England, Holland, and Germany are now brought to our shores. Three steamers arrive every month in our waters; one, the mail steamer, stops at Cape

Palmas; another belongs to a trading company in London, and stops at Monrovia and Bassa; the third, the property of still another company, runs between Sierra Leone and Sinou. Thus you will see that we are well supplied with English goods, and as the skill of our traders increases, they will soon be enabled to meet all the demands of our natives. This will increase the intercourse between our civilized people and the heathen. Already at several of our trading ports the Liberians are striving to carry their religious character and their Christian habits with them. At Grand Cess sixteen men with their wives and children are gathered into a trading community; and the rule among them is "that no trading is to be done on Sundays; if any palm oil is brought in on Sundays it is to be confiscated." This rule, I am told, is rigidly enforced. Such communities, in the course of time, will line our coast and penetrate the interior. By and by they will demand ministers and teachers!

• DEATH OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

It is announced in the Atlantic Cable dispatches from London of the 6th March, that advices from the Cape of Good Hope bring the sad intelligence that Dr. Livingstone, the well known African Missionary and Explorer, has been killed by the Caffres. The attempt in which he is said to have lost his life was undertaken with a view to explore a route from Southern Africa northward by the interior, and great expectations were placed on what he would do. With no more knowledge than we have, it is reasonable to suppose that after having escaped every form of fever, the attacks of wild beasts and the sting of venomous serpents, the hostility of slave-traders along the coast and of the savages of the interior, he has fallen a victim to the malice of a tribe which has constant communication with the coast, and which he had visited before. No one has done more for the geography of Southern Africa, or for science and religion there, and he cannot be readily replaced. His accounts of his travels were written with much force and perspicuity, and will continue valuable records when the falls of Nyanza are visited like those of Niagara, and Ngami is disturbed by steamboats.

DEATH OF ANOTHER VICE PRESIDENT.

REV. JOSHUA SOULE, D. D., senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Nashville, Tenn., on Wednesday

morning, March 6, in his eighty-sixth year. He was licensed to preach at seventeen years of age; ordained elder in his twenty-first; became presiding elder in his twenty-third year; and ordained Bishop in 1824. As a delegate from the General Conference he visited England, in 1842, and travelled extensively on the Continent. Bishop Soule was first elected a Vice President of the American Colonization Society, January 18, 1848.

OUR OPPORTUNITY.

Favored of God beyond the expectation of many of its best friends and most faithful supporters, the American Colonization Society has entered upon its fifty-first year. In the number of emigrants sent to Liberia, and new applications received for settlement in that Republic, its operations of the past year far outmeasure those of former time.

Six hundred and twenty-one persons of color have been given passage and support on the voyage, and the necessary arrangements made for their subsistence, house room, &c., for six months after landing at such place in Liberia as they selected for their future residence. Ten acres of land has also been given to each adult, or twenty-five acres to every family of these voyagers to a home and nationality of their own.

Some twelve hundred have applied for the aid of the Society—animated by the desire to better their condition and to assist in helping to elevate and bless Africa by bearing to her children—their kindred—the lamp of civilization and the truths of the Gospel. None of these have been approached by us, except to furnish desired information and to extend the helping hand, after they were sought by the parties.

Those who have been sent and those who wish to go are of the millions of freedmen, who, by the Providence that made them free, have been thrown with so many necessities, physical, intellectual, and spiritual, with much in their history and in their special character as a people, to call for the most earnest regards and the most vigorous assistance from all.

We rejoice in every effort, by whomsoever made, to ameliorate and elevate the condition of the people of color; but colonization in Africa promises the highest good and the surest

prospect of eminence to the race, and seems to us the best and the most efficient.

In this solemn moment of great duty, let us without all passion, without all prejudice, but in love and good-will, liberally help those who have spontaneously sought the means of emigration to and settlement in Liberia—where a wide and rapidly expanding field of action is open for the exercise of every human faculty and talent, and where they may be exerted in directions that will make impress upon the lives and welfare of millions of immortal souls.

OUR SPRING EXPEDITION.

We are daily expecting the arrival of the ship *Golconda* at Baltimore, and are arranging to send her from that port, April 20, and from Charleston, S. C., May 1, next, on her regular spring voyage for Liberia.

For freight or cabin passage, early application should be made to Dr. James Hall, No. 65 Second street, Baltimore, or at this office.

AGENT FOR NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND.

REV. T. D. P. STONE, has been appointed an Agent of the American Colonization Society for Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, and is heartily commended to the earnest sympathy and support of our friends in those States. Mr. Stone is a life-long devoted well-wisher and advocate of the cause, and we doubt not his labors will be productive of very remunerating results.

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

A pamphlet copy of the Fiftieth Annual Report of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will be sent by mail to any address desired, on the receipt of a two-cent stamp for the postage.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

RETURN TO LIBERIA.—The Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions hope ere long to establish a mission in Western Africa, to be conducted by colored men. A correspondence has been commenced with Rev. H. B. Stewart, a colored Congregational clergy-

man in Liberia, who will make inquiries and report respecting the best field for such a mission. He has already written as to his present impressions, but wishes opportunity to make further investigation. Meantime the Foreign Secretary of the Board is also looking to certain schools, and in other directions in this country, in the hope of having suitably educated and in other respects qualified young men ready to commence the work.

THE ARABIC LANGUAGE IN AFRICA.—A recent letter from Beirut mentions the curious fact that a Professor in The Liberia College, at Monrovia, was at Beirut for the purpose of acquiring the Arabic language, so as to act upon the Arabic-speaking tribes, who are encroaching upon the borders of Liberia. He also proposes to send two young men from Liberia to the Syrian Protestant College in Beirut, in order that they may acquire the same language. Africans studying Arabic in an American College on the coast of the Holy Land, in order to combat the encroachment of Mohammedanism in the neighborhood of Liberia, is a remarkable illustration of the mode in which different systems and nationalities now operate on one another.

TRAINING SCHOOL AT CAVALLA.—The importance of raising up and training native teachers is demonstrated in the efficient and faithful services rendered to the Liberian Episcopal Mission by the native ministers and teachers. It is proposed, therefore, to build a house at Fishtown for a Missionary Training-school, as soon as the means can be procured for the purpose. The materials must be sent from this country, and it will cost six thousand dollars to put them on board of ship. It will require as much more to construct and put in order the buildings of this institution after the materials reach their destination. The plans for these buildings are already drawn.

RE-COMMENCEMENT AT YORUBA.—Rev. T. A. Reid, for many years a missionary of the Southern Baptist Board to Yoruba, Central Africa, is about returning to that country with a company of colonists to prosecute missionary labor there. The Yoruba people are estimated at three millions, and all speak substantially the same language.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 20th of February, to the 20th of March, 1867.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.		<i>Providence</i> —Prof. Dunn,	
<i>Plainfield</i> — Rev. Jacob		\$5; Dea. W. C. Snow, \$1.	6 00
Scales, Joseph K. Johnson, each \$2; by Rev.		<i>Bristol</i> — Robert Rogers,	
Franklin Butler.....	\$4 00	\$10; Mrs. L. S. French,	
		\$3	13 00
VERMONT.		<i>Warren</i> —Mrs. Temperance	
<i>Windsor</i> — Hon. Allen		Carr, Dea. S. Welch, ea.	
Wardner, by Rev. Franklin Butler.....	2 00	\$5; R. B. Johnson, S. P. Child, ea. \$2; Dea. Lewis	
		Hoar, G. M. Fessenden, each \$1.....	16 00
RHODE ISLAND.			
By Rev. J. R. Miller, (\$35.)			35 00

CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport—Legacy of Eben Fairchild, per George Sterling, Executor, additional, \$5,000, less Government Tax, \$300 4,700 00
By Rev. J. R. Miller, (\$195.38)

Mystic—Charles Mallory, G. W. Mallory, George Greenman, Clark Greenman, Thomas Greenman, each \$5; J. O. Cottrell, C. H. Denison, each \$3; John Gallup, \$2; Mrs. Asa Fish, A. C. Tift, Jas. Gallup, each \$1; L. A. 75 cents; H. A., P. G., L. W., each 50 cents..... 38 25

New London—Rev. Dr. Hallum, Hon. W. C. Crump, Mrs. N. Billings, ea. \$5; Miss C. E. Rainey, \$3; Mrs. John Starr, \$2. 20 00

Old Lyme—C. C. Griswold, \$5; Friend, \$2..... 7 00

Clinton—Dr. D. H. Hubbard, \$10; H. A. Elliot, G. E. Elliot, Mrs. R. Parker, each, \$2; C. A. Elliot, \$1..... 17 00

Middletown—E. H. Roberts, to constitute hisson, JOHN P. ROBERTS, of Shanghai, China, a Life Member, \$30; Mrs. WOLCOTT HUNTINGTON, to constitute herself a Life Member, \$30; Mrs. Samuel Russell, E. A. Russell, ea. \$10; Miss C. P. Alsop, \$5; Mrs. S. L. Whittlesey, \$4; J. L. Smith, L. C. Canfield, each \$2; Dr. C. Woodward, \$1 13; Miss Emily A. Selden, C. Bacon, each \$1..... 96 13

Hartford—Charles Seymour, \$10; Dr. H. Holmes, \$1.. 11 00

New Haven—Dr. E. H. Bishop, \$3; Sam'l Noyes, \$2; Morris Tyler, \$1.... 6 00

4,895 38

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington—Miscellaneous, 268 68

OHIO.

Cincinnati—Residuary Est. of Mrs. Mary L. Swayne, additional, \$2,500, less expenses, \$100..... 2,400 00

Morning Sun—Legacy of Hugh Ramsey, per John Ramsey, Jr., Executor, \$50, less expenses, \$5... 45 00

Cleveland—Estate of Sam'l Tyler, additional, \$2,500, less expenses, \$150..... 2,350 00

4,795 00

MICHIGAN.

Harvey—Rev. Joseph Harvey, D. D 1 00

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Chester*—Mrs. Louisa C. Brown, to April 1, '68..... 5 00

NEW YORK—*Harlem*—H. W. Ripley, to Jan. 1, '68, \$1; *New York City*—Caleb Swan, to Jan. 1, '68, \$1; *Brooklyn*—William Jagger, in full, \$1..... 3 00

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*—Mrs. H. Patterson, to Jan. 1, '68..... 1 00

NORTH CAROLINA—*Edenton*—Miss F. L. Roulhae, to Jan. 1, '68..... 1 00

TENNESSEE—*Philadelphia*—Solomon Bogart, to Jan. 1, '68..... 2 00

OHIO—*Springfield*—W. W. Rice, to Jan. 1, '68..... 1 00

INDIANA—*Aurora*—Rev. A. W. Freeman, to Jan. 1, '68..... 1 00

ILLINOIS—*Champaign*—Dr. D. V. Demaree, to Jan. 1, '68..... 1 00

MISSOURI—*Hannibal*—J. G. Easton, in full... .. 1 00

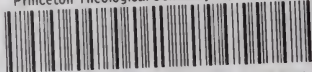
Repository 16 00
Donations 292 58
Legacies..... 9,495 00
Miscellaneous.... 268 68

Total.....\$10,072 26

For use in Library only

I-7 v.43/44
African Repository

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



1 1012 00307 1851